

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XIX.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SATURDAY AUGUST 13, 1894.

NUMBER 31.

NEW DEAL IN STRIKE.

The Federal Central City by the Chief of the Brotherhood.

Trade Now Expected and the Price of the Market.

A Strike on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Lines.

Agents at Grand Central Depot Report a Normal State.

Firemen Ordered Out.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 13.—Division Chief Reed, of the locomotive firemen's brotherhood, is authority for the following: "We are ordered out by order from headquarters." The strike was on order by Sargent, general chief of the firemen's brotherhood. It is understood that the order applies to the New York Central and West Shore roads and is reported here that the firemen on the latter have already struck and the road is tied up.

Vice President Webb was in Albany late this afternoon, and after a hurried consultation with the officers at the New York Central offices, returned at once to New York. No hour has been fixed for the firemen to go out. Three cars out of Pinkerton men have just left the depot to protect the non-union men in the West Albany yards, where serious trouble is anticipated.

The Delaware and Hudson switchmen and brakemen have gone out and the road is tied up. One hundred and fifty Michigan Central men were sent to West Albany at 1 o'clock to move the freight of the New York Central. The men claim that the Delaware and Hudson of New York Central freight in violation of a promise made to the district assembly. They say the strike will extend the whole length of the road, but night. The passenger trains are all running and the strikers say they will not disturb them. The strikers claim that the action of the Central people in bringing on a large number of switchmen from the Michigan Central yards will at once extend the strike to the western lines of the Vancorville system.

At noon the Delaware and Hudson Canada company freight and yard men except the engineers and firemen, quit work. They said the Boston and Albany and Pittsburgh freight men men will strike before night. Trouble is feared here now. General Manager Young, of the Delaware and Hudson railroad, claims that the strike only includes freight handlers, switchmen and yardmen in the Albany yards.

TENNESSEE, August 13.—Grand Master Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, left at noon for Cleveland, to meet with the grievance committee, but was not in connection with the Central strike. The positive statement is made that he has ordered the firemen to strike, but when seen by an Associated Press reporter yesterday, Sargent said it was out of the question for the firemen to engage in a strike as the case stood.

The Central Railroad Strike.

New York, August 13.—The strike remains practically unchanged excepting that the officials of the road claim the situation is improved. They say that the running of passenger trains has resumed the normal condition and freight trains will be more regularly moved to-day. No blockade exists anywhere in the network of tracks in the big yards and cars are now standing on the proper side tracks ready to be coupled for the outgoing trains which are delayed by train dispatchers will not any delay and with but very little inconvenience.

Meetings were held this afternoon by the three local assemblies. They claimed that everything was in their favor and very little switching was being done. The rumor that the West Shore railroad is tied up on account of the engineers going out has been found false. At the Grand Central depot it is stated that all the engineers are at work. No strike of engineers is due to happen on either road. The strikers took heart to-day when they heard of the strike on the Delaware and Hudson Canada company's lines and were jubilant.

General Superintendent Voorhees this evening said he had received a report in the afternoon that indicated an unconditional surrender on the part of the strikers. A message was sent this evening informing him that a committee had just written on Superintendent Voorhees and informed him that the local assembly, No. 705, located at Dover Plains, had surrendered their charter. It is confirmed by a message addressed to E. C. Lea, and signed N. L. Penn. The strikers made no conditions. They said they were ready for any disposition the company may see fit to make of them. They are ready to go to work at once and Voorhees replied to Voorhees directing him to employ four conductors and twelve brakemen, to vacate the report at the Grand Central depot.

Anti-Lottery Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The house anti-lottery bill was favorably reported to the senate to-day with an amendment providing that newspapers published in foreign countries shall not be excluded from the mails under the provisions of this bill, unless, in the opinion of the postmaster general, they are being circulated for the purpose of advertising lottery tickets. The bill was reported by the attorney general, giving its opinion upon the other anti-lottery bills before the committee. Legislation of this character, that is designed to exclude newspapers containing lottery advertisements, from the mails, says the attorney general, "has been upheld by the courts and it seems to be settled that it is competent for congress to authorize the postmaster general to refuse the use of the mails to any persons engaged in the lottery business." It is generally believed on the republican side of the house, that a special order will be made setting aside Saturday next for consideration of the anti-lottery bill.

Ready for the New Deal.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The treasury department has practically completed arrangements for the execution of the new silver law which goes into effect to-morrow. The bureau of engraving and printing has been employed night and day making the new treasury notes required by the bill, but so far the printing has been confined to notes of denominations of \$1,000 and \$500. Nineteen million dollars in these notes were turned over to Treasurer Eliot to-day to require the impression of the treasury seal. A total of \$20,000,000 in notes were stamped to-day and supplied to the sub-treasury in New York for use in payment, or silver to be purchased to-morrow under the terms of the department circular of August 1st last. Purchases made hereafter will be paid for in drafts on the assistant treasurer in that city until provision is made for supplying the other sub-treasuries with the new notes. The department will purchase during the remainder of the month \$20,000,000 of silver, the amount required under the provisions of the new law being for nineteen days. It is expected to-morrow's offerings will be heavy. Intimations have been received from dealers of offers to the amount of about \$1,000,000. Director Leach, who will have charge of the business, says he does not propose to make public either the rates offered or accepted. He will give out only the amount purchased.

The Department Uncommunicative.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—For some unexplained reason the treasury officials were disposed to be very secret and mysterious in regard to to-day's silver transactions. They refused this morning to give out any information in regard to offers for the sale of silver bullion to the government which may be received by the department to-day under the circular of August 1st.

The director of the mint said this afternoon that the department would during the afternoon announce the London prices of silver, but would not under any circumstances let the public know the prices paid by the government for its purchases provided the London prices and the purchases at the Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans mints amounted to \$1,000,000. He declined also to say anything in regard to the price paid. It was learned, however, from another source, that the purchases were at rates slightly in excess of the London price, 54 cents, and the silver equivalent, 81.25, and the others aggregated nearly one million ounces.

New York, August 13.—The action of the secretary of the treasury was today for anxiety in Wall street, as it was thought the policy of the government would be outlined by the development to-day. It was ascertained that offers in the neighborhood of \$1.25 were accepted and those at \$1.24 rejected.

Salvator the Champion.

YONKON, August 12.—The race for the Champion stakes, one mile and a half, was run here to-day between Salvator and Tenny. Salvator is the champion. He has won that title in a fair and square contest with Tenny, the only horse on the American turf that has any right to dispute the title with him, and he did it in such a decisive way that there can now be no question whatever as to his superiority. From the start to within three furlongs of home it was a pretty even race. At a sudden turn Salvator commenced to race Salvator and a shout went up. Tenny was beaten. It was true, Tenny had to acknowledge defeat. The fractions, time of the race is as follows: Quarter 29, half 57, three quarters 1:25, mile 1:53, and a quarter 2:24 and a half 2:55. This victory settles decisively the question relative to the merits of Salvator and Tenny, and while the latter is a great horse, he will have to occupy a secondary position whenever Salvator is mentioned.

The Tramway Fell.

LEADVILLE, August 12.—A reporter for the Herald-Democrat has just returned from the scene of the accident at the Tennessee pass tunnel. It occurred Saturday evening just about 5 o'clock in the east shaft. The tramway used for running "muck" from the leading gave way without the slightest warning and buried five of the men, they falling 25 feet in a mass of timber and coal. One, Paul Brader, was instantly killed and two others, A. Fred Gross and Frank Kutz were severely bruised and sent to the hospital at Glenwood, while the two

others were only slightly scratched. Brader was buried on the mountain side and every effort is being made to discover his remains and friends, "he has any. No satisfactory reason has yet been given for the disaster, as the tramway was considered perfectly safe and was carefully examined after each time it was used in order to ascertain any weak points."

Water Spout at Florissant.

FLORISSANT, Colo., August 13.—B. F. Waltemeyer, engineer on No. 8, to-morrow brought intelligence of a water spout up the canon from this city about 5:20 p. m. Mr. Waltemeyer reported that the spout struck them about four and a half miles from here near Bellevue. It is reported that the water spout 30 feet in the gorges. "The water struck us about 5:20," said the engineer, "coming slowly at first, but gaining a terrific velocity as it gained the open valley. Everything gave way before the flood. Many houses along the canon are standing in from two to six feet of water and cattle, pigs, etc., were washed away."

Engineer C. B. Stevens, of engine 35, train 36, was on the mountains to town. He reports the train stopped on both sides near the 33 mile post. At the bridges between here and there are washed away and he was much surprised to find that engine 8 had arrived safely. At 5:30 the water is still rushing past his face like wild torrents, but no further damage is feared as the water has reached its greatest depth and has now a free passage to the 2 mile.

Farmers in Session.

COLUMBUS, O., August 13.—Four hundred and fifty farmers met here in state convention to-day, in response to a call by prominent agriculturists, to take action toward presenting their interests to congress and the state legislature. There was a strong effort made to keep the movement out of political channels. A recess was taken after the appointment of a committee on resolutions.

The resolutions were reported later and set for a later date. The farmers met a new capture and henceforth be a factor in politics. The question was whether this could be best accomplished by the formation of a farmers' party or by making their influence felt in the control of the existing parties. It is the sense of the convention that they should follow the latter course. They are now about to give direction to the action of the political parties and protect the interests of agriculture. The resolution concludes:

"We are in favor of government control of railroads and telegraph lines as to rates and charges; the uniform coinage of silver and the making of it a legal tender for debts, public and private; the election of United States senators by popular vote; the forfeiture of all unearned and grant lands from the ruinous competition of adulterated products; and the passage of a law nullifying the effect of the original acreage decision."

A plan of organization was submitted and provides that the organization shall be known as the "Farmers' Union of the State of Ohio." S. J. Ellis, of Warren, was elected president.

A Sealing Race Arranged.

LONDON, August 13.—A rowing match for 2000 has been arranged between Kemp and O'Connor. The race will take place on the American Pacific coast in March next. The race between Kemp and O'Connor on the Pacific river in Australia has been fixed for October.

Preparing for the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The republican congressional committee completed its organization this afternoon. Thomas C. Carter, of Montana, was elected chairman of the committee and Edward C. O'Brien, of New York, secretary. After the meeting of the committee, James S. Carson will participate actively in and manage the campaign, as the representative of the republican national committee. Steps will be taken to have the subject of "Anti-Reform" discussed at "anti-fair" in New York state, where it is expected there will be some discussions with representatives of the free trade league.

Sargent in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 13.—Grand Master Sargent arrived here this morning from New York and was interviewed by the Associated Press reporter. He was expected to be in Cleveland to arbitrate the strike question on the New York Central, he said. "I have come to Cleveland to meet a committee of our men from Youngstown to consider questions of business relative to the convention. My trip has nothing to do with the strike on the New York Central." Grand Master P. N. Artur, of the Brotherhood of Engineers, is also here and both are stopping at the same hotel. This seems a likelihood. Sargent says positively that the organization will not take any part whatever in the strike, and he does not believe the firemen will either.

A Strike Threatened.

CHICAGO, August 13.—A strike among the iron molders is threatened in Chicago, and one was nearly precipitated yesterday by a firm casting a can for a quartz mill on an order from San Francisco. Secretary Leach, of the trades and labor assembly, and a member of the Molders' union, said to-day that the molders were ready to go to work as a strike was progressing.

Nominations for Governor.

OMAHA, August 13.—The state territorial convention to-morrow nominates as N. Boyd, of Omaha, for governor

SENATORIAL CAUTIONS.

Making Last Night of Republican Senatorial Caution.

Difference of Views as to Majority's Senate Policy.

Opposition to the Passage of Federal Budget Bill.

The Principal Events of the Senate Army Week Journal.

Republican Senatorial Convention.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The republican senatorial convention to-morrow was the most important yet held and it was a very harmonious meeting. Quay and Cameron both made speeches and strongly represented the policy of expediency of doing anything with the federal elections bill; present and urged the necessity of going to the aid of a party standpoint. Africa was also on the side of those who desired a compromise and was the spokesman for those senators who view the "emergency" and delay over the tariff bill as outweighing other considerations in deciding the policy to be pursued.

Sum's also spoke and it is understood opposed the election bill, and out. The friends of the bill, which has caused these numerous caucuses, Quay and Cameron, were its champions. The latter made a strong speech which some "combinated" "reading the riot act" to the senators that they must meet the issue squarely. The election bill must be passed now at this session of not at all. It would be futile to go before the country with any statement that this bill would be passed at the short session. It was of supreme importance that it should be passed at once. His remarks brought out sharp retorts from several opponents of the bill. The discussion showed there was a great number of senators of whom it had been generally supposed, who for one reason or another are willing to support without the election bill being voted upon. The number of those senators is placed at 27. Finally, about 1:30 an adjournment was proposed and finally forced by a majority vote.

The G. A. R. Encampment.

BOSTON, August 13.—The Grand Army encampment was called to order at 10 o'clock and Past-Commander in Chief Merrill presented the report of the pension committee which was adopted with a vote of 100 to 0. The report of the committee details the work of its members in securing pension legislation in congress and the successful efforts in regard to the disability pension bill that became a law on July 21st. This law, says the report, while not in the precise form of the bill presented by the committee, preserves most of the important features thereof and is the most liberal measure ever passed by any legislative body in the world and will place upon the rolls all survivors of the war, whose condition of health is not practically perfect.

General Sherman then delivered a feeling address and presented a beautiful collection of arms and munitions to the Grand Army, which was enthusiastically received. The presentation was made in behalf of the nation, encampment and the Woman's Relief corps. The committee on changes in rules presented a report recommending various changes. A minority report, favoring the adoption of a resolution, providing for the substitution of a new ritual for the present one, was adopted. The committee reported adversely on the proposition to change the rules so that hereafter the past department commanders shall not be entitled to seats in the national encampment, and it was adopted. A recess was then taken.

At the afternoon session resolutions were adopted favoring the removal of General Grant's remains from Riverside to Arlington, provided it was in accordance with Mrs. Grant's wishes; thanking congress for passing and the president for approving the pension laws; and favoring the exemption of veterans from examination in the civil service. The majority report of the committee on pensions was rejected and a minority report substituted. It affirms and endorses the resolutions passed at the national encampment at Columbus and it was received and a service pension bill. The vote on the pension bill was 172 to 130. After the substitution of officers the encampment closed.

A meeting of the Woman's Relief corps to-day. Mrs. D. C. Henry, of Iowa, was elected national president and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Turner, of Massachusetts, senior vice president.

The principal events of Grand Army week were concluded this evening by a grand banquet at the Mechanics hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. The guests on the occasion were invited guests. Over 100 persons were present. Department Commander Laish presented. Among the guests who occupied seats of honor were General Sargent, Governor Briggs, Mayor Sar, General Phelps, and Mr. Parsons. The banquet was a success. The dinner was served by the ladies of the Woman's Relief corps. The evening was a success. The dinner was served by the ladies of the Woman's Relief corps. The evening was a success.

said: "I am glad that you (Veazey) have taken command. I have seen one young man pass out of office to-day and a new one in with that gentleness and subordination to authority which marks our American history and which is the best promise of a glorious future of any single feature in our American government. In looking back upon the past, one of your old commanders, am we eased with you, my sons" (Applause). The general closed with a sentiment that his men might continue in their work, for a though he hoped that wars would not come, he prophesied they would continue to recur as long as human nature remained as it is now.

The Railroad Strikes.

New York, August 13.—Vice President Webb, of the New York Central, said this morning that the only delay in the strike was at East Albany. Every where else, things are moving as usual. Webb did not put much faith in the rumor that the firemen had been called out and the strike on the Delaware and Hudson regarded as a small matter and easily settled. The local assembly, No. 705, Knights of Labor, of Dover's Plains, denied to-day the truth of the report that the assembly had disbanded. He affirmed to-day that everything was progressing satisfactorily and that the men were as determined as ever.

ALBANY, August 13.—General Manager Young, of the Delaware and Hudson, this morning said: "Nearly all who were out have reported for duty. They said, however, they could not go to work until they received orders from their committee who are in consultation with the leaders of the Central strike. It is not so far from the truth that the men will be back by to-morrow. The men are now on their way from various points along the road. The employees of the Delaware and Hudson are on organized between here and Troy, and there is no fear of a general tie up."

Two hundred Pinkerton men, a part of them armed with Winchester, took possession of the West Albany freight yards this morning and new men, sufficient in numbers to operate the yards, went to work to move the freight. No violence is anticipated.

The yardmen who went out yesterday returned to work this afternoon. They became satisfied that their suspicions that the Delaware and Hudson was knowingly handling Central freight were unfounded.

BUFFALO, August 13.—The Knights of Labor had a session here this afternoon and said that by to-morrow noon the Central will end out that the strike is not over. The walls of the Central depot bear a lot of freshly made signs, similar to those that appeared the night before the strike and a general meeting is called for to-morrow.

Election Troubles.

WYNWOOD, N. Y., August 13.—A runner arrived here early this morning, after traveling 50 miles from Stonewall, and reports that a row was narrowly averted at that place and hostilities only prevented by superior forces which overpowered the disgruntled whites that after some display of arms they prudently withdrew. Stonewall was the largest voting place and was the center of interest of the election. Both candidates for governor, Sam Paul and Wm. Byrd, were at the polls to-day. Each had a large number of men at his back. Paul's supporters were disgruntled whites, while the Byrds and most of the negroes were for Byrd. The latter also had the members of the militia under his pay. Every body was heavily armed and when the polls opened matters looked serious. Byrd brought the militia about the polls, forming a circle about them. The first scuffle was refused the privilege of voting and retired, when the whites gathered their forces and for a time looked as if they meant to take the polls by force. Byrd's militia and the whites seeing they would be worsted in the fight, left and Byrd and his militia ran things to suit themselves. They even prevented the Indians from voting whom they knew were for Paul. The result was that the vote stood 106 for Byrd and six for Paul and 27 for Burris, the independent. Enough is known to assure Byrd's election and the success of the so-called Indian party, but the election is bound to be contested.

The Price Will be Secret.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The director of the mint said this afternoon that he expected to purchase within a few days \$5,000,000 ounces of silver. He also said that he expected to pay a price more than the London market rate for it. He declined the policy of refusing to make public the exact price the department pays for silver. The prices paid for silver never had been made public heretofore, so there was no new departure in the matter. Continuing he said there would be no attempt on the part of the treasury department to buy silver "cheaply" or to beat down prices. The government would pay the full market price and would buy four and one-half million ounces a month if it was to be had. The administration desired to see the price of silver advance and there would be no attempt in the execution of the new law to throw any obstacle in the way.

Mineral Palace Decorations.

DENVER, August 13.—The decorative art is an important factor in making the great buildings of the world attractive. In no other character of edifices, however, does it play so important a part as in those used for exhibition purposes. From the moment the first mention was made concerning the Colorado Mineral Palace, now about completed at Pueblo, the question of decoration has been most freely discussed. After receiving propositions from expert artists representing a majority of the larger cities of the country, the contract was awarded Y. R. Levy & Co., of New York and Denver. With regard to the decoration of the palace Mr. Levy said to-day:

"Upon entering the building we wish to give the visitor the same impression he would feel should he be admitted within the walls of an East Indian palace. That warm, gorgeous effect over which the foot treads and the eye is delighted to bask in word paintings. Now understand this is the grand central idea, and cannot particularize without detracting from a scene that must harmonize in its parts to be complete. As you see the ceiling is composed of comets and it is scarcely necessary to say that they give the decorative artist a most boundless limit in which to show the beauty of his art. The three large central domes will contain large groupings representing the arts and sciences, and the talented artists who will do the work have no superiors upon this continent. Each of the twenty-two smaller domes will represent a different natural study. They will so nearly represent natural flowers that the sentiment will generously induce the atmosphere hoping to catch a breath of fragrance from the delicate buds and flowers. The base of the grand central dome will be covered by a frieze consisting of the coats of arms of the states and territories and numerous silver domes, upon a background of brilliant murals. Plastic relief will play an important part in the scheme of decoration more especially as regards the massive pillars which support the domes. An attractive feature will be the introduction of Indian agricultural panels in the larger pillars. The electric illumination of the building will be placed so as to best suit the general effect. Each hall will be so furnished with some design, as an instance, the petals of the lotus flower or the end of the water lily. Later on will be reserved to give you further particulars, but I show newspaper readers do not care to be bored with technical terms, and we have so many expressions so full of meaning to us and at the same time so meaningless to the uninitiated that I can't give you their benefit of my ideas. You may say this much, however, the Colorado Mineral Palace will be as magnificently decorated as any exhibition building yet erected in the United States. Our Y. R. Levy & Co. of New York. For many a morning to engage the best talent money will obtain. It is our intention to make this building very superior. It will reflect credit upon the state of Colorado and be a fitting home for the precious metals of the richest mineral section on earth."

The Silver Measure.

DENVER, August 13.—A Times Washington special says: Mr. E. C. Chamberlain, of Denver, ran down to Washington from New York this morning for the purpose of consulting some fellow members of the executive committee of the St. Louis silver convention. He said, after the meeting, that the proceedings were private, but that nothing of importance was done. He stated that so far as he was concerned, and he thought this was the view of the other silver men, he believed the new law was going to prove a most satisfactory measure. He believed Secretary Whitman was disposed to execute it fairly, at any rate he had gone fairly to work to buy silver in accordance with the provisions of the law which was so far the only thing to judge by.

Senator Stewart thinks the treasury department has already shown a disposition not to act strictly by the law. He objects to the secret proposals and wants to know why the government does not go, like any other bidder, into the open market and buy silver? That, he says, was what congress meant when it passed the law, and that was what should be done.

The New York papers devote considerable space to the silver amendment introduced yesterday by Carter. The Era quotes him as saying: "I don't know whether anything will come of it but I will surely keep the administration and treasury department in line. If they don't treat us fair, and if they antagonize silver this will serve as a notice that next winter we will have another silver measure in the senate. The measure was passed once and we will have the votes again. We can secure a majority fairly with the law. They will know that we are watching matters."

Going to Demand Arbitration.

DETROIT, August 13.—The general executive board of the Knights of Labor suddenly resolved to-day to finish their actions in New York and started for that city to-night. In a speech before an assembly of Knights of Labor men this evening Powerly said he and his comrades were going to New York to demand arbitration in the matter of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad strike.

Prominent Citizen Disappears.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—Dispatches from Dexter, Mo., announce the disappearance of George N. Bouington, an ex-mayor and prominent citizen of that place, and also state that Bouington is probably slain in his accounts with one Charles D. Matthews to the amount of \$5,000.

Flood in the Ganges.

CALCUTTA, August 13.—A flood prevails in the Ganges river. It has overflowed its banks, and the surrounding country is inundated as was never before known. There has been great loss of life.

The crude reporters who attempt to invent big-sounding words for new applications of late discoveries in science are somewhat laughable. The most recent invention is the word "electrodon," which does not mean anything. It is the ending of the word electroon which is derived from "ex" and "sequi." The new word simply takes the last half of sequi and is absurd. Another word invented is "electrodonary," which is equally big-sounding but means something. It is a matter of regret that the newspapers are too apt to take up a bad word like electro-

NUMBER 32

Major Pond Nominated. (Continued.)

SAN JOSE, Ca., August 21.—Mayor Z. B. Pond of San Francisco was nominated for governor by the democratic state convention on the fourth ballot, to-day.

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struction. It might be well for the
beginning of the administration of the
the estate of the late John A. Swindle.

One of the worst results of the
great work was the early death of
the morning when the man who had
seen a worse one began to appear.

A clergyman writes to the New York
Sun favoring electricity as a mode of
execution, on the ground that the now
known horrors of death by the
means of a degrading effect on
murderous and inclined persons. The
Sun suggests that the electric chair
will prove a more effective in
the way.

The New York Sun says that the
man of the occasion of the democracy
in congress has been from the south
of the late Mr. Rancan. The Senate
Gorman there may be some ques-
tion as to Mr. Rancan's leadership
the time of his death, but he was
the man who has gone to the Mary-
land and the Sun is accurate in its use
of terms when it says it has "fallen."

Proba y no county in any state in the
union has such a record for lawlessness
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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

A queer foreign town called "The
Joy of the Sinners."

A Description of a Famous Religious
Inhabitant.

3:08 PM 7/27/2011

Copyrighted 1890, by Theodore Stanton.
GHEEL, Belgium, Augus 2—Many
tourists visit Belgium every year to see

picture galleries and great bare deserts. A few of them ever go out 25 miles east of Anwerp, in the marshy, woody, and sandy camptine to this village of Sma. city of Gaen, though it is better known as being on some accounts than any other part of the Netherlands Kingdom of Leopold. For it has an old church and saint and legend of its own, and out of that saint's legend grow, not only the church with its quaint wooden carvings, and the old and famous story of St. Dymphna, but in time a people's easy union for the cure of insane persons which is like no other on earth. Who St. Dymphna was is not very clear, except to those who write the books of the martyrs, some say she was an Irish girl converted to Christianity, while her father remained an Irish Pagan, but we cannot be too sure of that. Her father, in the church tablets, was a turban which is not an Irish decoration, and his conduct towards his daughter was quite unworthy of an old Irish gentleman, such as we must suppose him to have been if this is the correct account. Therefore conclude that he was a Slavonian and that St. Dymphna was a native of that region where she has so long been worshipped.

After many trials a wicked satan himself suggested to her wicked father, as at a cut off her head when on sack turned said at once, and her remains began to work miracles after the fashion of certain saints. Her special miracle was to cast out devils from those who possessed thereby and in this capacity there is a carving which represents these evil devils being cast out and going away disconsolate from the sufferers of the poor insane who once to be saved with uncounted reverence. St. Symonina has not wrought these miracles since a late years but to the miracle which has lately succeeded the good works of the 9th century, and now take are 1,000 and are more in a circle of 20,000. Grace will receive into their souls more than 200 insane persons, and give them the care they need, and sometimes the means of restoration to sanity. Generally, however, the sufferers of insane persons who come here to give from all parts of the kingdom these of whose recovery there is no hope and who only need kind care and proper discipline. It is this can be given in the humble homes where they reside has much to offer the wise alienists from other countries who come to Götting to see them after examining the facts for 20 or 30 years they are coming to the conclusion that the Götting Götting is a truly useful and humanitarian institution, and worthy to be come in some of its features at least in Germany, Scotland, and America, as has in action one. For Götting still remains unique, and as it changes from one ecclesiastical to another, it justifies a new description every few years.

With a companion I went through this village yesterday (Sunday) as I have done on a week day last winter, and was struck with the general excellence of the cheap provision made for the poor beings. We entered nearly twenty of the cabins, tenement houses, and farm cottages of the village and the adjacent country, with no previous notice that we were coming, and we found the clean and tasteful domestic as well as the elegant as without everywhere the floors were of red brick tiles neatly laid, sometimes in handsome patterns of flowers or figures, and there was usually a high mantle-piece backed off with a frieze or highly calico on which were standing plates and brass candlesticks. Just below these were the brass stoves, ranging above the low brick stove or range, where you could see the nice brass tea-kettle and sauce pans always shining from frequent scourings. A low square table and big chairs, and in two or three of the houses the clocks commanded the furniture of the room. The mistress of the house was almost uniformly tidy, good natured, and picturesque in her sort of gown, saw crosses over her shoulders, and always spoke with the cornish turn of accent, and her wooden shoes were worn with gayly carrying a handkerchief over the back, and as she hurried about to make up we come, often to a corner with a box, an bottomed cash, an nest of three wooden chairs or a small table with a glass.

When we came to the farm houses we saw the cow down lies grazing and smoking under these conditions, which appeared to contain grass and weeds only, or the superior of the cows that were living in the very next room, and their supper was passed into them along the crooked bar on which it was suspended over the fire and which had been ingeniously constructed by the farmer to

serve as a railway and conduct it to them. It was a scene for Gentiles, the roes came seated at her little table with her family and her wearibanced friends about her, to whom she was giving coffee and bread which came out from a huge round loaf, while in the next room the lanksome cows were lying or stalling in reas straw, and a smel of ammonia and new mown hay pervaded the wae.

The neoe made an mpression of natura cheerfulness. Even the poor maced seemed to share it, and she had not that down trodden, abject look that I have no oer elsewhere. One of them, indecently seated, wae we were standing around her, looked up to me only at of the party and said in French, "Taine you are my sister." Another, a nice looking young wae earns most of his living by working on the farm, came up quite socially to the same person, and after making a polite bow, said: "My mother has us gone" (*me mere vient de partir*). In several cases it was difficult to say wae was the insane person, so aise were they in age, cress and genera simlicity of manners and good nature. They have been taken into the family, these poor cument men and women, and they are receiving the same care apparently that the Belgian peasants give to their children, their brothers and sisters and the dumb beasts, for in Belgium, as in Ireland, the cows and pigs are made members of the family. This state of things wou have delighted St. Francis of Assisi, who not only addressed the sun and moon as his brother and sister, but preached to the bees and was pleased with the piety of the jirca.

O' course there is a business, side and practical aspect to this Acacarta. State of things, and also many main. Incidents in that most main of a human, meeries, confirmed and hopeless insanity. On this business side, this family care of the insane a face, is the main industry of the village, turning a large margin also for the country produce that grow so abundantly in the State. Of these pains if you add 2000 consumers to the population of a town of 10,000 you have a veneer, a great resource to the local farmers and traders, and when we reckon the Physicians, nurses, cartfathers, bus drivers, etc., of the 1000 patients who are domiciled at Glee, either in the Sima Central Hospital or in the Conso-lidated, we have a considerable number of consumers who must eat, drink and wear what other people produce. The actual situation here has to numbers is much what it is at the great Wit asylum on Seneca Lake in New York, where, when I saw it two years ago, there were not quite 1,000 inmates. But "buga" as the management here is, it is much surpasses by the management at Glee. On an average of good and bad cases (requiring the lowest or the highest rates of payment) suppose the cost of the insane here is less than \$ 50 per week, including food, clothing, clothing, medical attendance, and a strict system of government inspection, while at Wit the cost of the same charges is nearly three or four per week. Moreover, there has been expended at Wit art and architectural more than \$ 700,000, to be sure, or at the rate of \$ 750 for each patient, while at Glee the whole cost of the Central Hospital (which to say has fifty seven

immates) cannot have been more than \$50,000. Consequently the Beegan towns which bore support their pauper insane pay nothing for interest on the cost of outtings, nor does the royal government which directs the establishment pay much, since wealthy contributors, (about .00 of this class) pay the interest on the outtings where they live. Yet the Wid and asylum is one of the least expensive establishments for the insane in America. I know more than one great race course in the United States where the mere cost of providing carts, outtings, etc., amounts to more than \$250 per inmate, involving an interest charge at 5 per cent, of \$125 per year, simply for cart and warm air. Now look at the contrast with Gae. We visit one yesterday a large and comfortable farm house (as comfort is estimated here) where two patients were very well cared for, and no wages is attached a farm of 3 acres. Contrary to the custom here, this farmer does not own his land, but hires it, and he pays for his house and land \$60 francs, or \$80 per year. He supports his own family of five persons and the two patients in the house, and costs him \$80—at the Danvers hospital in Massachusetts, he mere cost of caring of these two patients, and there are hundreds of the same class there, would cost \$250 per year, which the Beegan farmer, if he lived in Massachusetts, would be asked to pay. Instead of what he receives about \$50 per year for the care of his two patients, this kind of business aspect of this arrangement, you can be appreciated in New England, and there are thousands there who can give as good care to the insane poor as do the Beegan farmers here.

But, found that Dr. Peeters, "he
was trained and was a Jew, who is the
government director of the colony of
Greece, and resides near the court house,
and that he was at the American
conference of charities in San Fran-
cisco last year, on family care, or the in-
sane, and also the delegates at Saratoga
about the same time, in which the suc-
cess of Miss Coole, of Massachusetts, in
training insane women, or comes in

luxury, was set forth and debated. His
 own experience, and that of Glee, for
 a century cure confirms what was
 then said, and he is rather surprised that
 the practice, as people as the Yarrices
 have not made more use of this simple
 method of supporting the insane poor in
 households, instead of crowding them
 together in great asylums. In a paper
 which he read at Paris last year, and
 which he now gave me, he thus states
 the views of some of the best of the ques-
 tion.
 "Our colony of Glee, has now existed
 for some centuries; the number of in-
 sane increases from year to year, and
 it occupies a large space in the care of
 the insane of Belgium. For it gives
 shelter to more than 1000 (now 1500) of
 the 2,000 insane persons whom Belgium
 contains in its census. Moreover, other
 experiments in the application of house-
 hold care for the insane are making in
 other countries; and everywhere refer-
 ence is made to the experience afforded
 by our ancient institution. Now the
 dissemination of our plan is necessarily
 increased on account of Glee; either by the
 town authorities, the hospital boards,
 the city and county doctors, or very
 often by the asylum physicians. The
 town and hospital authorities com-
 monly inquire whether such and
 such a patient is an able
 for Glee, or whether he would not be
 better placed in a close asylum; besides
 they are quite incompetent to give such
 an opinion. The practicing physicians
 are generally a mob; as incompetent, a
 fact which results from the adoption of a
 complete system of instruction on governing
 insanity in Belgium. Of our four uni-
 versities, only two, at Brussels and Lou-
 vain, give a special course of this in-

And, while many foreign physicians come from all parts of the world to observe at Greece our system of house-doctor care for the insane in its early works, the Zeigun pays citizens come, and have me, several, who were much astonished to learn that there are insane persons living at Greece, in freedom in households. The asylum physicians, on the contrary, might, if they chose, indicate a waste of their patients no longer needing any more care, and are suitable for Greece. But such patients are quite of no account useful work, they are in the discipline of the asylum, and so they are not so easily sent away. Hence it happens that the discharge of our patients is not made even at the asylums. Under such conditions patients are sent where they are incurable or dying freed from any further care, and when we wish to relieve ourselves of this surplus element, we are told there is no place for them in the country, those asylums which are over-crowded. Yet no thing would be easier than to have no crowded asylums in a Zeigun. Let us suppose that we now receive education for those ought to be come, in exchange for those whom we should turn over to the asylum, they could send us over 200 whose discharges would stop the overcrowding, and permit the admission to the asylum of recent cases, meaning, such a treatment and strict oversight. And these exchanges could be made periodically, so the great advantage of our country, of the asylum and the nation's themselves; for they never insane person would be a Zeigun's disgrace, now in a family, now in a close asylum.

I do not know how Dr. Peers could have better stated the existing difficulties of insane treatment, not only in Belgium, but in Scotland, in the United States and everywhere else; or could have more sagaciously pointed out the remedy. Let me take from his communication to me last winter and yesterday the present facts of his interest in case only, or "City of the Simple" as an English visitor called it some years ago. There are about 1600 insane persons here; 960 men and 640 women, of whom 100 are able to pay board, the rest being paupers. On May 37, of whom 35 are women, are in the case, asylum or central hospital; consequently 1287 are in families, and never more than two in one household. Of the whole number not less than 200 are epileptics—that troublesome and dangerous class; 450 are idiots and imbeciles; many of them lame, paralyzed, blind or deaf. The other 250 are in various phases of insanity. Strict speaking, in dementia 150; in mania or delirious insanity 450; in melancholia 250; and the rest in special forms of this mania. The admissions each year are about 3000, so that more than 2000 different persons come under care in course of a year. Of these about 500 are recovered, and from 100 to 200 die every year, so that the percentage of mortality is rather low. As these cases are a serious one to be chronic, recoveries must be few. The village and its vicinity are free from a circus; there are no truces kept by the insane, no homes committed by them, few suicides, and few occasions for such being sent to the reformatory. In fact, a stranger not familiar with the insane would scarcely suspect their presence here, although every other family has at least one in its

My way of life has been such for many years that I have had occasion to see at least 2,000 insane persons, and perhaps I have conversed familiarly with 15,000, consequently I have had some experience with this unfortunate class, and I do not hesitate to say that the results arrived at here in Greece, though they leave much to be desired and much to be improved, are as important for

the future treatment of insanity as the doctors have anywhere seen. And I feel, across with the Germans, who he turns up his too chief Paris paper as follows:

Among the different modes of caring for the insane, he chose any sum or hospital, have the chief places; for they can receive a cases, and especially a treatment susceptible of cure. But for the chronic and harmless insane, for certain acute and incurable cases also, hospital care (the *patronage familial*) can be of great service. This system is already in some countries the consequence of any sum treatment; and as it ought, it becomes so everywhere, the more the number of insane in places where it increases everywhere, as well as the overcrowding of asylums increases, and causes their patients to be placed in families.

Outwardly the "City of the Simple" was there to distinguish it from ordinary hospitals; no grand, noble, celestial architecture, no enormous masses of power as at Moulins, no sweet, calm of the saying lines through the night, and say as a answer and bridge, no any way of caring women such as they make your eyes with a Notre Dame in Paris. But if it be true what Mynors wrote of the good Dorcas, Glee, was a treasury and a monument: gifts as permanent, and Christian.

On the garments that encure
Are any gifts to the poor;
For neither that, true nor moth
Shall fray that silk or fret that cloth.

F. J. SANBORN.

Mario Never Forgot A n.
Chicago Herald.

A German merchant in London has a servant girl, who is excellent in many respects, but was very forgetful. This was exceedingly annoying at meetings, when something essential was sure to be coming from the same. One day the family were seated at the table and

[illegible]

The Proposed Change.

New York Star.

"Brooklyn members of the Grand Army of the Republic are very much divided about the proposition that is to be made at the coming national encampment to change the badge of the organization so that it will show the term of service at the front of the wearer. Some of the veterans come from the air but a man who served in a square of battle should be entitled to a square badge. Others who entered only for three months, and perhaps saw no service at all. On the other hand, there are many of the old soldiers and officers who believe that the proposed change, if effectuated, will result in a great deal of jealousy and feeling. The President of the American Legion, a memorial committee, speaking of the matter, said:

"Any such change as that contemplated would go far to destroy the fraternal spirit for the persecution of which the organization was formed. Besides, it is not to be forgotten that these badges have a history and an association. To suppress them by some new badge given on would be to reach the height of the unpatriotic, and would, it seems to me, cause a severe condemnation of the friends of the order. What circumstances made us war? A man served three months or four years? The fact that he faced death for a country is enough. I remember some three-score men who never returned home."

How John Keeps Cool.

New York Star.

"The one who in New York who has suffered much from the heat are the Chinese," said Dr. John W. to the Evening Ray.

"Your Chinaman is a nervous unimpassioned animal, and doesn't get any the worry in him. That is one reason. Another is that his coat is large y flaps and keeps off the sun in the warm months, when we look to our heavy coats as a nuisance for the season through. The Chinaman's skin is very sensitive. He likes the cool summer breeze, but not the hot sun, but never feels too hot. Neither does he drink iced water and

ness produce an anomalous lowering of the temperature, which brings a consequent rise as far above the normal. Then the excess is lost, calculated far more for comfort, or, rather, for summer comfort, than ours, and altogether than gets through the weaker belt than any other person I know. I have watched them here and in San Francisco for years, and never knew of one being unstruck, and cannot recall ever laying on one of them in a profuse perspiration.

A COLORADO PICTURE.

WRITER FOR THE GAZETTE.
 eave there was hung a picture,
 in the wall of our western sky;
 as lighted, framed, and nobly
 by the hark of God on high.
 e heavy storm slow gathering,
 With tae sky all overcast,
 pe the background for the glo-
 y forces, bravely massed.
 rom the base, half up the mountain
 the deep, dark blue held away;
 uring relief to the scene above,
 here the heightened one or lay
 top and sides of the framework
 ade of billowy clouds, fond on fo-
 ing balanced there in mid heaven.
 d. marvelous to behold.
 t why was this wondrous framing
 d! worthy such a mighty toil?
 as like a transfiguration,
 and a far off distant hill,
 e bathed in a shaft of glory,
 lone, in the fullness of light,
 framed in the heavy molding,
 rand Pike's Peak rose to sight.
 de of our western outposts,
 anmarz for many a milio-
 o, that beheld, can ever forget
 ow it coked amid heaven's smil-
 eaven's benediction
 eemed as it on it to rest,
 e we feel to share in the blessing
 or in seeing such, all are blest.
 e we clasp our hands in silence,
 knowing a great presence nigh;
 the sweep of His garments
 breeze
 rom regions of light on high?
 e turn to the daily duties,
 e carry the picture still:
 ist, you know, came down from
 to complete the Father's will.
 JULIA
 MEN AND WOMEN OF NO

MA TACOMA, who painted
 out too soon, is to be
 nor Crier has advised
 to assume the title of "Em
 ren,"
 bert Durvis, of Paide
 and officer also known,
 a holiday on Monday
 ber Lanco n Smith, an
 azen has degree of Doc
 sity at the Bar in universi
 atest chief justice has en
 is orace on woman's cress
 is, at crimo ins must g
 famous tenor, Sma Reeves
 n London the is now
 of age, and never appears
 Theodore Irving, a four
 ter of King's daughter
 of a nephew of Was
 y,
 tain) W Wu an, who co
 Mistic during the jig
 and, is not present living
 y,
 recent speech Mr Gladstone
 sentence containing 2 w
 ed twenty four lines of E
 on News.
 Laymasher, a native of E
 receiving an education in
 a, is about to return to
 as a missionary
 Courtsmouth, Ohio man
 ey has a new conveyo
 on an ordinary trac
 o sat a grating
 der Jack, who was the tre
 ulate or present in
 living in Jaccus' 2a, L
 y, bought a septuagenarian
 retary of State Ryan, of O
 man and has written a h
 composed at night wh
 per to the state legisla
 re

returned to turn the desert of
 the north, but was soon
 the "Barren, who has
 in the Panama Canal
 forms, Sierran's at the
 forms in legislation con-
 a is many quite a few
 at many millions to the
 and to be severely
 of Service in two years
 1920. It is said that she
 of her, and has recog-
 nizes.
 Francis Frazer was excused from
 at Panama, while the other
 around that he was over
 of age and had shaken his
 nettle.
 emperor of Russia, a ex-
 "us" has, 100 thousands
 of his supporting 7 ac-
 of Bolivia at an exten-
 a each.
 James J. McLaughlin, nomi-
 nated by the Nebraska regu-
 lative of Clear Creek, Wt., and
 Vermont regiment through
 now a banker.
 Francis Bennock, whose care-
 er was announced, was "clear-
 ly" got father, and has be-
 wife "longer" now, Bryant,
 and Sam Emerson.
 Giuseppe Scarata acting
 at day at Baltimore, and
 is to come his once in that
 ness are to be clearer con-
 sideration at Baltimore.
 S. Brezza, a grandniece
 was married, they to a
 "George Grant, and the po-
 sition," promoted the new
 furnished a flat for the young
 a teacher and practical
 Maria, M. Sambou of
 oria, M. Ziegler, rather
 has a young face, a back
 gray eyes, somewhat, reser-
 vation.
 dining room in Berkeley
 Rosebery has given a

the queen of England's as-
sassin," Mrs. Rieker Baedgar
attracted attention by her beautiful
and white skin, "rimmed"
with gold, a huge musty
front of the face.

acture on condition of being made
recor for seven years an an officer
of the Legion of Honor.

Mary Anderson Navarro, who, sister
Paix Montreux, the London artist
her bride, rose During his visit to
cage the icea Ga. sea was the model
a study in green, showing the de
beauty of the actress in a gown of
green silk.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie will be absent
of his time in England and Scot
land he has been in the habit of
he has taken a house in the south
England, in addition to Cuny Cast
Scotland, which he has rented for
season.

Although the German emperor
ordered that October 29, the 53rd
Fie a Marsia von Kotze, be called
throughout the empire, the si ent
marsia, has said that he will pass
the moratory clause containing the
of a wife.

Rev Dr Robert Laird Cozier has
valuable collection of books, man
uscripts, first editions. In the library
four magnificent oil paintings, the
of artist Francis Bacon, these are
are pictures and autographs of a
every statesman, author, actor and
ress, as well as of eminent chris
tiana demistories. In the oil
paintings is a small one by Xi. et.

The faculty of De Paul universi
ty is elected. Fr W. C. Brown, re
fessor at Corne university, profes
sor of catholic English literature in
institution. Mr. Brown is a very y
man and so conspicuous a pos
sible he has established a reputat
Brown, where he was graduate
Harvard, where he took a divinity c
and at Corne, where he rec. a de
scholar, as a remarkably brilliant
scholar.

In a Steamship's Interior.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

In the center of every ocean steam
ship is a bit of carnes and roaring

The passengers gave it out, little by little, and see the smoke and cinders pour from the stacks; but do not connect with it the cause we saw. "So real accident forty feet above by no means greasy steps. At the bottom, say who gratified his curiosity, we were fully to one side. The noise of machinery was a most deafening engine's mighty arms reaching to the cranks of the great: turner it as easily as a boy a toy grincstone. We entered the shaft's tunnel. It might have been five feet square, but seemed a room enough to walk in between the heavy iron walls. At one side the grime was so thick, so distinct, and reflected the light, that it was away from the shaft, which was rising forty-four times a minute, and a revolution was forcing the sludge the 25 feet of water. At the stern, we were 120 feet from the engine; our ears were hit with a juzzing, 10,000 whirrs or jets, so violent that the screw turning the grime in rising as fast as 25 inches an hour, and we were in the tunnel the engine was in the air. The air was a simple hole in the dark, grey, and to his waist and sneezing was a grime so dense to be considered a monster. With a little of lamp of the snow cavern, he had seen the big a spike about two feet over the sea and rapidly went out to sides. "So far been a position—two dirty furnaces, a steam and a mill of two or six sea necks."

A narrow opening in the wall met us into the tunnel, the water there were two rows of pipes, to work with six lines in row. We remained perhaps six minutes, we were asked out though we standing under the cold air, blue meeting with the driving trumpet of iron pipes with noise above the ocean, and made to the voice to come. The strongest breeze that blows. The stirring and replanning of the town was filled with a w

gave. When the "turnaces" were told that the half passed their would stand under the arsa's wide in perspiration from their and arms with a towel hanging over their heads. The half passed and twelve stokers were seen to have come quick for \$17 and a mountain range. "As the phrase the floating consisting of the co-seamen's lines and a stinking per-forecast. A strong young 'e grow of at it they said, in a ree time. But when one breathes down a's only to take his pace.

An Interesting Book

New York Star

Mr. C. M. Townsend has com-posed a book which he calls "U. S. C. Facts," which contains a great deal of useful information or newspaper material for the person who, when they want some "c. right" for an illustration, want it at once. Mr. Townsend says the contents of his book are the ac-quisition of years of research, study, search, book making, and he may well believe that a person wants to be interesting yet out of the way "act" in geography, politics, history, com-merce, art, literature, songs, exten-sive territory, botanical, geographi-cal, domesticature, costumes, any of thousands and one things that you know for sure, but is apt to have an idea of, just as much refer to Mr. Townsend's book, which is published by the Lothrop Company. Mr. Town-send is discussing the meaning of "and" gives a whimsical suggestion we never saw before. He says that some Manhattan is traceable to Spanish monarch's crumbliness—monarchs, monarchs a race of rulers, monarchs, monarchs of this world. Mr. Townsend's definition of "and" is a strange navigator who was and is, and in '32, called it "and" because he gave the Arabs the liquor and made them drink it. The future of New York, it seems to Mr. Verazzano must have had sense of things and a look at the prophetic spirit in his Tuscan soul.

Genuine Works of Art.

Lamar Sparks.

The pictorial supplements of the Colorado Springs Gazette, showing the magnificent scenery of the great mountain region, are genuine works of art and very appropriate for framing.

It is said that Mrs. Mary Beer, years of age, a resident of Cal. Conn. can repeat without a break the six earned 75 years ago, and

